1 From the following table, write a SQL query to list the employ’ name, increased their salary by 15%, and expressed as number of Dollars.

SELECT

emp\_name,

ROUND(salary \* 1.15, 2) AS salary\_in\_usd

FROM

employ

2 From the following table, write a SQL query to list the employee's name and job name as a format of "Employee & Job".

select emp\_name||' '||job\_name as "Employee & Job"

from employ

3 Write a query in SQL to produce the output of employees as follows.

Employee

JONAS(manager).

select emp\_name||'('|| lower(job\_name)||')' as "employee" from employ

4 write a SQL query to find those employees with hire date in the format like February 22, 1991. Return employee ID, employee name, salary, hire date.

select emp\_id,emp\_name,salary,to\_char(hire\_date,'Month DD,YYYY') from employ

5 write a SQL query to count the number of characters except the spaces for each employee name. Return employee name length.

select length(trim(emp\_name)) from employ

6 write a SQL query to find the employee ID, salary, and commission of all the employees.

select emp\_id,salary,commission from employ

7 write a SQL query to find the unique department with jobs. Return department ID, Job name.

select distinct dep\_id,job\_name from employ

8 write a SQL query to find those employees who do not belong to the department 2001. Return complete information about the employees.

select \* from employ where dep\_id !='2001'

9 write a SQL query to find those employees who joined before 1991. Return complete information about the employees.

select \* from employ where hire\_date<('1991-1-1')

10 write a SQL query to calculate the average salary of employees who work as analysts. Return average salary.

select avg(salary) from employ where job\_name='Analyst'

11 write a SQL query to find the details of the employee ‘BLAZE’

select \* from employ where emp\_name='Blaze'

12 write a SQL query to identify employees whose commissions exceed their salaries. Return complete information about the employees

select \* from employ where commission>salary

13 write a SQL query to identify those employees whose salaries exceed 3000 after receiving a 25% salary increase. Return complete information about the employees.

select \* from employ where(1.25\*salary)>3000

14 write a SQL query to find the names of the employees whose length is six. Return employee name.

select emp\_name from employ where length(emp\_name)=6

15 write a SQL query to find out which employees joined in the month of January. Return complete information about the employees.

select \* from employ where to\_char(hire\_date,'mon')='jan'

16 write a SQL query to separate the names of employees and their managers by the string 'works for'.

select e.emp\_name || 'works for' || m.emp\_name from employ e ,employ m where e.manager\_id=m.emp\_id

17 write a SQL query to find those employees whose designation is ‘CLERK’. Return complete information about the employees.

select \* from employ where job\_name='Clerk'

18 write a SQL query to identify employees with more than 27 years of experience. Return complete information about the employees.

select \* from employ where extract(Year from age(current\_date,hire\_date))>27

19 write a SQL query to find those employees whose salaries are less than 3500. Return complete information about the employees.

select \* from employ where salary<3500

20 write a SQL query to find the employee whose designation is ‘ANALYST’. Return employee name, job name and salary.

select emp\_name,job\_name,salary from employ where job\_name='Analyst'

21 write a SQL query to identify those employees who joined the company in 1991. Return complete information about the employees.

select \* from employ where to\_char(hire\_date,'YYYY')='1991'

22 write a SQL query to find those employees who joined before 1st April 1991. Return employee ID, employee name, hire date and salary.

select emp\_id,emp\_name,hire\_date,salary from employ where hire\_date<'1991-04-01'

23 write a SQL query identify the employees who do not report to a manager. Return employee name, job name.

select emp\_name,job\_name from employ where manager\_id is NULL

24 write a SQL query to find the employees who joined on the 1st of May 1991. Return complete information about the employees.

select \* from employ where hire\_date='1991-05-01'

25 write a SQL query to identify the experience of the employees who work under the manager whose ID number is 68319. Return employee ID, employee name, salary, experience.

select emp\_id,emp\_name,salary,age(current\_date,hire\_date) as experience from employ where manager\_id=68319

26 write a SQL query to find out which employees earn more than 100 per day as a salary. Return employee ID, employee name, salary, and experience.

select emp\_id,emp\_name,salary,age(current\_date,hire\_date) as experience from employ where (salary/30)>100

27 write a SQL query to identify those employees who retired after 31-Dec-99, completing eight years of service. Return employee name.

select emp\_name from employ where hire\_date + interval '96 months'> '1999-12-31'

28 write a SQL query to identify the employees whose salaries are odd. Return complete information about the employees.

select \* from employ where salary%2=1

or

select \* from employ where mod(salary,2)=1

29 write a SQL query to identify employees whose salaries contain only three digits. Return complete information about the employees.

select \* from employ where length(cast(salary as TEXT))=3

30 write a SQL query to find those employees who joined in the month of APRIL. Return complete information about the employees

select \* from employ where to\_char(hire\_date,'MON')='APR'

31 write a SQL query to find out which employees joined the company before the 19th of the month. Return complete information about the employees.

select \* from employ where to\_char(hire\_date,'dd')<'19'

32 write a SQL query to identify those employees who have been working as a SALESMAN and month portion of the experience is more than 10. Return complete information about the employees.

select \* from employ where job\_name='Salesman' and extract(month from age(current\_date,hire\_date))>10

33 write a SQL query to find those employees of department id 3001 or 1001 and joined in the year 1991. Return complete information about the employees.

select \* from employ where dep\_id in (3001,1001) and to\_char(hire\_date,'YYYY')='1991'

34 write a SQL query to find the employees who are working for the department ID 1001 or 2001. Return complete information about the employees.

select \* from employ where dep\_id in (1001,2001) and to\_char(hire\_date,'YYYY')='1991'

35 write a SQL query to find the employees who are working for the department ID 1001 or 2001. Return complete information about the employees.

select \* from employ where dep\_id in (1001,2001)

36 write a SQL query to find those employees whose designation is ‘CLERK’ and work in the department ID 2001. Return complete information about the employees.

select \* from employ where job\_name='Clerk' and dep\_id='2001'

37 write a query in SQL to find those employees where -

1. the employees receive some commission which should not be more than the salary and annual salary including commission is below 34000.

2. Designation is ‘SALESMAN’ and working in the department ‘3001’. Return employee ID, employee name, salary and job name.

select emp\_id,emp\_name,salary,job\_name from employ where 12\*(salary+commission)<34000

and commission is not null

and commission <salary

and job\_name='Salesman'

and dep\_id=3001

38 write a SQL query to find those employees who are either CLERK or MANAGER. Return complete information about the employees.

select \* from employ where job\_name in ('Clerk','Manager')

39 write a SQL query to identify those employees who joined in any month other than February. Return complete information about the employees.

select \* from employ where to\_char(hire\_date,'Mon')!='Feb'

40 write a SQL query to find those employees who joined in the year 1991. Return complete information about the employees.

select \* from employ where to\_char(hire\_date,'YYYY')='1991'

41 write a SQL query to identify the employees who joined the company in June 1991. Return complete information about the employees.

select \* from employ where to\_char(hire\_date,'YYYY-Mon')='1991-Jun'

42 write a SQL query to search for all employees with an annual salary between 24000 and 50000 (Begin and end values are included.). Return complete information about the employees.

select \* from employ where 12 \* salary between 24000 and 50000

43 write a SQL query to identify all employees who joined the company on 1st May, 20th February, and 3rd December 1991. Return complete information about the employees.

select \* from employ where to\_char(hire\_date,'DD-Mon-YY') in ('01-May-91','20-Feb-91','03-Dec-91')

44 write a SQL query to find out which employees are working under the managers 63679, 68319, 66564, or 69000. Return complete information about the employees.

select \* from employ where manager\_id in (63679,

68319,

66564,

69000)

45 write a SQL query to find which employees joined the company after the month of June in 1991 and within this year. Return complete information about the employees.

select \* from employ where hire\_date between '01-Jul-91' and '31-Dec-91'

46 write a SQL query to find those employees who joined in 90's. Return complete information about the employees.

select \* from employ where to\_char(hire\_date,'YY') between '90' and '99'

47 write a SQL query to find those managers who are in the department 1001 or 2001. Return complete information about the employees.

select \* from employ where job\_name='Manager' and dep\_id in (1001,2001)

48 write a SQL query to identify employees who joined in the month of FEBRUARY with a salary range of 1001 to 2000 (Begin and end values are included.). Return complete information about the employees.

select \* from employ where to\_char(hire\_date,'Mon')='Feb' and salary between 1001 and 2000